(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1939.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1784.

LISBON, *October* 4.

LE Nan dos Quintos, the ſhip which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yeſterday. She brought 11 millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piaſtres for the Spaniards; this laſt mentioned ſum will of courſe be tranſported to Cadiz.

The emperor has erected a commiſſion of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of neceſſary proviſions and forage, ſufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

VIENNA, *Oct.* 22. The accounts of the invaſion of Natolia, by the Georgians, gains credit daily: this will of neceſſity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are aſſured that the Turks dare not any more take their uſual pilgrimage to Mecca, for fear of the Arabs, who aſſemble in large bodies, and plunder the Ottoman ſubjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 7. The ſtates of Holland, in conſequence of the report made by the commiſſioners appointed to examine the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, have reſolved to lend to that company the ſum of ſix millions of florins. This ſum, joined to that which muſt reſult from the ſale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better ſtate, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been ſent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the company.

Nov. 12. The laſt letters from Dantzick mention, that the ſituation of that city continues to be ſtill extremely critical. Inveſted on all ſides, proviſions are become very dear; however, they flatter themſelves with a change ſpeedily, as the conferences between general Eglofſtein and count Unruhe are recommended, and it is pretended that the Pruſſian miniſter has deſiſted from part of his pretentions, particularly thoſe detrimental to the trade of the city.

Nov. 14. The council of Zutpheſt, laſt Tueſday deliberated on the queſtion, whether it was neceſſary for the citizens to be armed? and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quell tumults. M. de Ryſſet has proteſted againſt this reſolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

LONDON, *October* 30.

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the credentials of the ambaſſador from the emperor of Morocco, of which the following is a literal tranſlation.—"In the name of God, merciful and compaſſionate! There is no force nor power but by the Moſt High. From Abdola Mahommed, ſon of Abdola (may God protect him) we have given full power to our ambaſſador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name, ſhall be approved by us.

"To the High Mightineſſes of the Flemiſh Low Countries, the States of the United Provinces.

"Peace be with thoſe who follow the right path!

"Having prefaced thus far, behold we ſend you our ambaſſador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the neceſſaries which we have written about, and which your conſul Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and ſend the ſame by your ſhips. You will receive by him a liſt or note, ſealed with our ſeal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our ſaid ſervant, give credit and confidence in whatever he will ſay to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the ſame was written the 10th of the month Guimade, the ſecond in the year 1197.

Nov. 10. The diſſentions among the leading people in America are increaſing in violence more and more every day, inſomuch, that added to other efforts towards appeaſing them, Dr. Franklin's perſonal mediation in America, is an event which is mentioned as far from improbable.—*Morn Chron.*

The internal diſagreements in America already ſo furiouſly increaſed, and as it is feared there, yet more infuriating, have determined Congreſs to maintain, for ſome time longer, the army undiminiſhed—and it requires no great ſtretch of foreſight, to diſcover, that the army ſo kept up, muſt lead to the diſcovery of ſomething like a monarchical form, in the ſettlement of their conſtitution.—*Ibid.*

Whenever the ſhock of accidents ſhall have ſo far operated on the policy of America, as to have ſyſtemized and ſettled the government—it is obvious and certain, that the dictator, protector, ſtadtholder, or by whatever name the chief magiſtrate ſo appointed ſhall be called, will be general Waſhington.—*Ibid.*

The expectations of great enlargements in our American trade, are found to be far from realized in practice. It is now diſcovered, that by the way of Canada, and other circuitous channels which the war had never cloſed, the market was all along ſufficiently ſerved with the commodities of Europe; and from the abundant and unneceſſary increaſe of their ſupply, the whole market is now over-ſtocked exceſſively.

Nov. 12. The republic of letters has ſuſtained an irreparable loſs by the death of Monſ. D'Alembert, ſecretary to the French academy, &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October laſt. He was one of the ableſt, if not the firſt mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly aſtoniſhing ſkill in the abſtract ſciences, all the accompliſhments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer.

Nov. 15. The laſt accounts that have arrived at Paris from Conſtantinople, mention, that the compte de St. Prieſt makes his appearance in public twice a week: when he goes to the divan he is attended by above two thouſand French gentlemen, dreſſed in blue, and forming a moſt brilliant cavalcade.—This magnificent train attracts an immenſe multitude, who follow them with the loudeſt acclamations. Baron Herbert, the internuncio from Vienna, has frequent interviews with the compte, but neither his excellency, nor Mr. Bulgakow, are any longer admitted into the grand ſeignior's preſence. Notwithſtanding which the grand vizir dines very often at the French ambaſſador's, in company with Sir R. Amſley, the Engliſh ambaſſador, and the Imperial miniſters. The people ſtill talk of peace, and of the means of eſtabliſhing it. The troops from Dearbeck, Syria, Meſopotamia, Africa, and Egypt, have been ſent back. One hundred and fifty thouſand ſoldiers, among which are 30,000 horſe, are diſtributed in the poſts and intrenchments at Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Boſnia, and Baſſarabia; this laſt mentioned province appears now nothing better than a large and melancholy waſte. The Turks have entirely deſtroyed every thing that was in it. Should the Ruſſians, who are entered into a campaign, and who, after five or ſix days march, muſt be at a diſtance from any rivers, meet with the Ottomans, and loſe their proviſions and water in a ſkirmiſh, they muſt inevitably become the victims of hunger and thirſt in that horrible deſart.

Parliament will be diligently employment until the receſs at Chriſtmas, as public buſineſs of the moſt important kind that ever occupied the attention of our legiſlators is now preſſed upon their conſideration. The ſupport of national credit, the adjuſtment of Iriſh concerns, the management of the commercial treaties with America, and a ſyſtem for the regulation of affairs in the eaſt, are ſubjects that involve the welfare of this country, and will doubtleſs be treated with due regard by adminiſtration.

About the year 1700, the governor of the Eaſt-India company at home wrote to the judge of civil affairs abroad, in the following words: "I expect my will and orders ſhall be your rule, and not the laws of England, which are a heap of nonſenſe, compiled by a number of ignorant country gentlemen, who hardly know how to govern their own families, much leſs the regulating companies and foreign commerce." From their repeated oppoſition to the declared ſenſe of the houſe of commons, there is reaſon to think that the proprietors of this day entertain much the ſame opinion of our preſent repreſentatives.

One day laſt week, a ſailor going to Graveſend in one of the tilt-boats, and being much in liquor, was adviſed by the captain and others on board, to go below and tumble into a hammock: but neither ſmooth or rough words had any effect on Jack: he ſung, he ſwore, and his unaccountable ſpeeches to people paſſing in other veſſels, were high entertainment to the company above. The boat had not got far beyond the halfway houſe, when the groggy ſailor making a run towards the ſteerage, fell overboard; the boat immediately put about, and every aſſiſtance was given, and what was more fortunate, a wherry at the time was near at hand, who ſeeing the accident, made inſtantly to the ſpot.—Jack was for ſome time under water, and when he roſe up, the firſt thing he eſpied, was his hat, which he immediately made a ſnatch at, and holding it above his head, kept ſwimming with the other hand until he was taken into the boat. When brought on board he was ſpeechleſs, and it was viſible he had ſwallowed a great quantity of water, which, upon rolling him about the deck, he ſoon diſcharged. His wet cloaths were then taken off, and he was wrapt up in ſome of the captain's warm, rough-weather coats, and carried below, where he continued ſleeping till the veſſel was within a mile of Graveſend, and then awoke, and turning to his next neighbour, the firſt words uttered by him were, "D--n my eyes, my lad, did I not ſtick cloſe to my hat to the laſt?"

Nov. 22. Among other private advices from the Eaſt-Indies, it appears, that after Hyder Ally's death, Monſ. Duchemin had preſented a paper to Tippo Saib, his ſon and ſucceſſor in the Myſore government, by one article of which it is ſpecified, that as ſoon as peace ſhall be concluded between France and England, all hoſtilities ſhall likewiſe ceaſe between the forces of Tippo Saib and thoſe of the Engliſh; the French becoming a guarantee for obtaining a ſafe and honourable peace to the powers of India, with whom they are now in connexion.

Nov. 26. By his majeſty's deſire, the ingenious Monſieur Argeue, a Pruſſian, had invented one of theſe celebrated air balloons, and on Tueſday, about noon, the whole apparatus was brought into the queen's garden at Windſor, in nearly the following order: a large tub, of about five feet diameter, about one third filled with water, and in that a cloſe veſſel of a conſiderable leſs ſize: near to theſe were placed a large table, on which were placed ſeveral bottles, ſuppoſed to contain a variety of chymical preparations, and with them, (the wonder of the world) the air balloon, which bore exact reſemblance of a bladder that was void of air or water. The proceſs began by pouring the different liquids in the caſk, and according to the degree of the internal fermentation, the artiſt kept conſtantly watering the outſide of the caſk, to prevent its catching fire from the heat of the inſide. The latter part of his practice was to knock with his knuckle againſt the veſſel, and ſuppoſing it to be in a proper ſtate for the performance of the wonder of wonders, he inſtantly applied a tube that led to the (as yet) empty ſubſtance, which, in a ſhort ſpace of time, ſwelled out to the extent of two feet diameter; and a turn-cock was placed about the center, between the globe and the caſk, which was firſt turned to convey the air into the balloon, and turned off to prevent its being too much filled with the vivid air. As ſoon as the buſineſs had gone thus far, a ſtring was fixed with a running knot near to the balloon and cloſed faſt, and the tube cut away from the veſſel. His majeſty then took hold of the ſtring, and in proportion as he gave it ſcope, or pulled it down, the ball raiſed or returned. The king finding it ſo manageable, went under the window where the queen and ducheſs of Portland ſat, and gave the globe a ſcope of the ſtring, till it roſe to the height of the window, and there kept it in poiſe for a conſiderable time; from thence he went to the window where the princeſs royal, princeſs Auguſta Sophia, and princeſs Elizabeth, were, and let it up again, then brought it down, and taking it on his hand, ſaid, "Now it goes!" It accordingly aſcended in a perpendicular manner for upwards of three minutes, the eddying winds cauſing a viſible confuſion in its progreſs for about a minute in that ſituation; it then for a about two minutes more, made a moſt rapid riſe, and made a ſeeming reverſion of its inclination; then having taken a ſoutherly courſe, it was loſt to the ſight of the ſpectators, who were greater on the occaſion than what could have been poſſibly imagined.

The reſolution of their High Mightineſſes not to ſuffer the citizens to be armed, but to truſt the internal ſafety of the ſtates to the military power, has occaſioned great diſcontent among the people, and advanced the popularity of the proteſting members near as much as that of Van Berekel three years ago.

Dec. 1. On Friday evening, about nine o'clock, the celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with diſpatches from the American Congreſs, for his excellency John Adams, Eſq; Mr. Jones was only 22 days on his paſſage from Philadelphia to France; and after delivering his diſpatches on Friday evening, he ſet out the next morning at three o'clock, for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.

Dec. 4. An ingenious mechanic, not far from Charing cross, is said to have made considerable progress in the invention of fixing wings to an air balloon, which will swiftly transport, as he believes, any person with great ease and facility, from one region to another! Why is not this as credible as the late report of a man's making a hollow tree swim upon the waters, which has since been improved and magnified into a first rate man of war?

Dec. 15. In consequence of the authentic information communicated by Tuesday's gazette, nothing could exceed the indignation of the impartial public, at the miserable deception which had been attempted by the faction who write in behalf of the East-India delinquents. What a picture of discord, rapine and confusion! Settlement against settlement! Generals accusing their armies! Governors accusing their generals. The king's troops, and those of the company at open enmity! The princes of the country breaking treaties with us after our own example! Towns taken and sold again, commanders holding up treasures and jewels to the eyes of their soldiers, and then falling to loggerheads about dividing the booty! While Tippo with an hundred thousand fighting men, is carrying all before him, and appears indeed likely to prove the decisive avenger of his country.

O wretched ignoble Britain! Thy son of glory begins to set indeed! Thy western empire is gone! Ireland has deserted thee, and now a few cant words and a little popular jargon is to fright us from attempting to save the one jewel we have left! The single prop of our declining greatness! And the only remaining resource, from which the shattered revenues of this country can look for a distant relief. But, thank the fortune of the day, there is something of vigour and determination in our ministers. Let them proceed with firmness, notwithstanding the clamour of culprits, and the tricks of faction; the nation is with them. Let the men whom they name to execute their plan be worthy of the confidence of the public, and they will fix themselves in the hearts of all true Englishmen.

Dec. 20. To prevent the public from being deceived by the various lists that will probably be handed about this day, respecting the new administration, we can assure our readers from unquestionable authority, that the following are the only arrangements that were decided upon at one o'clock this morning, viz.

Mr. W. Pitt,	First lord of treasury, and chancellor of exchequer.
Lord Thurlow,	Chancellor.
Lord Gower,	President of council.
Lord Temple,	Secretaries of state.
Lord Sydney,	
Lord Howe,	First lord of admiralty.

To the above it is imagined will be added,

Duke of Richmond,	Mast. gen. of ordnance.
Lord Weymouth,	Privy seal.
Mr. Dundas, (late advocate)	Treasurer of the navy.
Sir G. Yonge,	Paymaster of the forces.
Mr. Jenkinson,	Secretary at war.
Lord Grantley,	Chanc. Duch. Lancaster.
Mr. Kenyon,	Attorney-general.
Mr. Pepper Arden,	Solicitor-general.

Lord Shelburne was sent to by the king, but has yet given no decisive answer. Lord Camden declares himself friendly to the new ministry, yet refused to accept any office whatever.

Parliament will certainly be dissolved, but not till Tuesday night or Wednesday morning; the land tax bill must pass before such an event takes place, or the nation become bankrupt, as the public annuities are payable on the fifth of next month, and the treasury without this parliamentary aid, be found pennyless! Mr. Fox's party, aware of this, were determined to avail themselves of their majority so far, as to go into a "committee on the state of the nation," before the said bill should pass, knowing that the dissolution of parliament would otherwise deprive them of the opportunity of declaring more fully to the world their sentiments on a late extraordinary event.

Mr. Fox's levee on Thursday night in St. James's palace, was attended by 180 members of the lower house, who pledged themselves to unite in a future confederacy in support of the rights of the commons house of parliament, against all unconstitutional encroachments.

So much does the heir apparent feel himself interested in the cause of Mr. Fox, that he has openly declared, that though St. James's be barred against him, Carleton house shall always be open for his reception, and that of his political associates.

The prince of Wales's entering the court-yard of St. James's on Thursday, and driving out again without attending the levee, discovered a pique of too marked a kind, not to give the most sensible uneasiness to certain royal minds.

On Sunday last, from about ten o'clock in the morning, to one o'clock mid-day, the city of Amsterdam was inveloped in such a thick fog, as was never remembered to have been seen by any man. Every thing was in confusion, as nobody could distinguish the road he walked in. Many unhappy accidents happened. Several persons and some carriages had the misfortune to fall into the canals. As yet we have not learned all the fatal consequences of this accident, but it is feared that all Holland has been in the same situation.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

FRIDAY, *December* 19.

At three o'clock lord North appeared in the house, and confirmed a report of a change of ministers, by taking his place on the opposite side, over against the treasury bench; he was soon after followed by Mr. Fox, who leading Mr. Burke (the late lord advocate) arm in arm with lord North on the opposite side, gently tore him by the arm, saying, "what business have you of this side? go over to the treasury bench." This created a loud laugh in the house, the two ex-ministers, and Mr. Dundas, joining in it most heartily. Lord North and Mr. Fox being seated by each other, were soon followed by Mr. Burke, colonel Fitzpatrick, general Conway, general Burgoyne, lord John Cavendish, lord Surrey, sir Grey Cooper, Messrs. Lee and Mansfield, the late attorney general, the late solicitor general, and general Luttrel, who all ranged themselves on the same side with the two secretaries of state; and the house having soon after begun to fill, a most formidable body of members appeared on the opposite side; while the benches on the treasury side of the house were, comparatively, very thinly occupied. Not a symptom of gloom appeared among the former; all was gaiety and good humour.

Mr. Arden entered the house with a paper in his hand, which contained a motion for a new writ for the borough of Appleby, in the county of Cumberland, in the room of the right honourable William Pitt, who since his election has accepted the office of first lord commissioner of his majesty's treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. Mr. Arden made this motion, without any preface or speech. Upon this

Mr. Fox stood up; he said his only motive for rising was to observe that in the present very critical & alarming situation of affairs, it would be absolutely necessary that measures should be proposed to that house; he hoped, therefore, that it would not be deemed want of candour in him or others, to proceed upon the very material, important, and pressing business of the nation, in the absence of the right honourable gentleman, who was now become his majesty's minister.

The writ was ordered of course.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 23.

"The first aerial journey was performed on Friday last by two gentlemen in a balloon on Mr. Montgolfier's principle; that is, the mover was the smoke of burnt straw.

"I cannot give a better description of it than is contained in the enclosed translation of a certificate of the members of the academy of science, under whose directions the experiment will be made with another balloon of 26 feet diameter, filled with inflammable air. Two brothers, Messieurs Robert, are to travel by it. They expect to go at least 12 or 15 leagues in a very few hours; the expence will cost above 500 guineas, which have been got by a private subscription.

"It is said with confidence, that proper directors or conductors have been discovered, but will not be made public as yet; certain it is that they can rise or fall at pleasure, but that no method has yet been practised to deviate from the plain current of the wind. All Paris saw the above performance, and you may rely on the strictest veracity of every iota contained in the certificate."

Translation of the certificate above referred to, dated at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette, near Paris, 21st November 1783:

"This day (November 21, 1783) at the king's palace, the Chateau de la Muette, an experiment has been made of the aerostatic machine of Mr. Montgolfier's. The sky was cloudy in some places, clear in others, the wind N. W. Eight minutes after twelve at noon, a signal was given to announce that they began to fill the machine; in eight minutes time it was perfectly developed on all sides, and ready to start. The marquis de Arlandes and M. Gilatre de Rozier were placed in the gallery.

"It was intended at first to let the machine rise, and then to withhold it with ropes, in order to put it to trial, to complete the exact weight it might carry, and also to see whether every part was properly completed for the important experiment which was going to be made. But the machine being drove by the wind, instead of raising itself vertically, went in a direction on one of the walks in the garden, and the ropes which held it, acting with too much force, several rents were occasioned thereby, one of which was above six feet in length. The machine having been replaced on the alcove, was repaired in less than two hours. Having been filled again it went off at 54 minutes after one, carrying the same gentlemen; it rose in a majestic manner; and when it had ascended the height of above 250 feet, the intrepid travellers waving their hats, saluted the spectators; it was impossible not to feel then a sense intermixed with fear and admiration.

"The aerial travellers were soon out of sight, but the machine hovering on the horizon, and appearing in the most beautiful form, ascended gradually 3000 feet, some say 3000 feet in height, where it still remained visible; it has crossed the Seine below the bar of Conti, and passing from hence between the military school and the hotel of the invalids; it was visible by all Paris.

"The travellers being satisfied with this experiment, and not being willing to extend their excursion, concerted means to descend, but perceiving that the wind carried them over the house in the Rue Seve suburb, St. Germain, and still maintaining their cool intrepidity, *sang froid*, they let fly a flush of gaz, and thereby raising themselves again, they continued their airy route until they had passed over Paris. They then descended in an easy manner in the fields beyond the New Boulevards, opposite the mill of Croulebarb, without having experienced the least inconveniency, having still left in their gallery above two thirds of their provisional stores; they might, therefore, if they had chose it, gone over a space, treble longer in extent; their route has been from four to five thousand toises or fathoms, and performed it in twenty to twenty-five minutes.

"The machine was seventy feet in height, forty-six in diameter, its inside 60,000 cubical feet, and the weight it bore up was from fifteen to seventeen hundred pounds weight."

"This experiment was made at the Chateau de la Muette, at 1 past 12 o'clock, and finished by the descent at Faubourg de St. Victor, at 2 minutes, the company de Polignac, de Fontanges, d'Arnaud, Dr. Franklin, Prince de St. Tonis, Desmarets, of the academy of sciences."

DUBLIN, *October* 1.

On Saturday a young couple (the heroine said to be heiress to six hundred pounds a year in the county of Kildare) took a trip to the temple of hymen in Parliament-row; the priest being from home, the disconsolate pair were obliged to retreat to a house in Dorset-street. In the morning they were summoned to attend; but just as they arrived at the door the young lady was seized by her brother and brother-in-law, who escorted her off to the country without further ceremony.

A correspondent, lately arrived from London, thinks it necessary to observe, that however we may be deemed backward in arts and manufacture, we certainly outstrip the English in offices of civility and national politeness. He does not know that in the remotest parts of this kingdom, any man would be publicly insulted for being an Englishman; whereas, on the other hand, those of our country who travel in England, are too often reproached and abused, merely on account of being Irishmen. He says, that a few weeks since, it being discovered, in Litchfield, that he was a volunteer, (in consequence of wearing his uniform) not only his worthy host, at the Swan, but his waiters, hostlers, and coachmen, d——d his Irish soul most cordially, without any sort of provocation, but what arose from national prejudice. It is true, the well bred people of England cannot be accountable for the rudeness of the canaille, but the Irish who travel through Litchfield, need not put themselves in the way of similar treatment at the sign of the Swan.

BOSTON, *February* 19.

We hear, that the British garrison at Penobscot (the eastern part of this state) about three weeks since, embarked for Halifax, having first destroyed all their works, burnt the barracks, and several other houses. Their pretended reason for demolishing the garrison, was the inattention of this state, as they termed it, in not (after being by them requested) taking formal possession at their departure: but who, that has been witness to their conduct during the late war, will not rather account for such proceedings, by reflecting, that they are Britons.

Yesterday morning an infant was found dead, concealed between two beds, in a chamber at the south part of the town. A jury of inquest being summoned, returned their verdict, wilful murder. A young woman, supposed to be the mother, was soon after taken up, and committed to gaol.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 12.

This town, on Tuesday the 3d inst. took under consideration, the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, as published by order of assembly, and instructed their representatives in general assembly, to use their influence to have the same passed into a law.

WORCESTER, *February* 12.

Silas Deane has published at London, October 15, 1783, "An address to the free and independent citizens of the United States of North-America;" in which Mr. Deane exhibits a statement of his public accounts, and endeavours to wipe off the aspersions thrown upon his character by his enemies.

NEW-YORK, *February* 25.

By letters from England we are informed, that the Betsey, captain Watson, with dry goods, for this port, was to leave London a few days after the Apollo, captain Bunyan, which arrived here last Sunday; that a dissolution of the British parliament had been determined upon; that the nation was in a state of great distraction, since the East-India reform bill (after succeeding by a majority of upwards of an hundred commoners) was thrown out of the lords house, by a majority of seventeen votes. The Portland packet, with the November mail from New-York, was arrived in England; in this ship colonel Ludlow, Mr. David Mathews, Mr. Herman le Roy, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Alexander Wallace, captain Barclay, of the 76th British line, and several other gentlemen were passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 21.

The general assembly having, on Wednesday last, taken into consideration Mr. Hallam's petition, praying a repeal of that part of a law of this state, which hinders him from establishing a theatre in this city; it was, after considerable debate, carried in the negative by a majority of eighteen.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Lewis-town, James Bryson, Esq; who had been dispatched by the postmaster-general for the purpose of collecting letters from on board the different vessels which have arrived in the bay since the stoppage of our navigation by the ice, and which have suffered very materially by the late severe weather.

The following is said to be a pretty accurate account of the situation of those vessels:

Feb. 9. Arrived the ship Dauphin, Earl, and schooner John, Carlon; on the 10th the above vessels sent their boats on shore for pilots. Strong gale at N. N. E. with much ice; at noon the ship Andrew, Robinson; ship Dauphin, Earl; brig Hermione, Nuttle; brig Franklin, Coub, and schooner John, went to sea.

11. The remaining vessels still driving in the ice. At 2 P. M. the ship Maria, Kelly, made sail, and went to sea.

12. The bay entirely full of ice; the brig Alexander, Gilpin, ashore on the bar near Lewis-town creek mouth.

13. Strong gale N. N. E. Snow last night. Honeywell, and a Dutch ship from Amsterdam, ashore on the bar in the bay; at 2 P. M. the ship Minerva, Cole, made sail, and got out of the bay; at 11 the same night the got on shore two miles and an half to the southward of the light house, and is now discharging her cargo, which it is likely will be saved.

14. The brig ——, from Bristol, Edmund Gosnell, Esquire, master, came to an anchor, driving in the bay, a little northward of the ship Andrew, unloaded.

15. The brig and schooner drove out to sea.

16. The snow from Lisbon got off, and came to sea.

State of the vessels which remain in this

Ship Andrew, Rowbotham, boat with mate and four men on shore.

Ship Dauphin, Earl, boat and two hands ashore.

Brig Havanna, Nuttle, supposed to have cleared her cable.

Brig Franklin, Coutts, left one anchor, the other, one here gone.

Ship Maria, left one anchor, the master on shore.

Schooner John, left both anchors, the master and four hands ashore, with the Dauphin's boat.

Schooner ——, from Barbadoes, arrived in the bay the 25th, captain Mason, who was lost on the passage, fell over board eight days after coming out.

19. The Dutch ship from Amsterdam gone out, but in sight.

Sloop dispatch, gone out, but in sight; mate and one man only on board.

Schooner Cox, late Mason, from Barbadoes, drove out, with only one man on board; out of sight.

Snow Industry, Honeywell, still on shore, but expected to get off to-morrow morning.

Brig Alexander, got off.

Schooner Gerard, Burrows, still in the ice.

French brig from Ostend, gone out, but in sight.

Ship Minerva, Cole, safe at anchor to the southward of the Hen and Chickens.

Snow Industry, off.

March 2. On Sunday the 22d ult. sailed from New-York, the ship Empress of China, captain John Green of this port, for Canton in China. On passing the garrison at Fort-George, she fired, with great regularity, the United States salute, which was returned from the fort. This handsome, commodious and elegant ship, modelled after, and built on the new invented construction of the ingenious Mr. Peck of Boston, is deemed an exceeding swift sailer. The captain and crew, with several young American adventurers, were all happy and cheerful, in good health and high spirits: and, with a becoming decency, elated on being considered the first instruments, in the hands of Providence, who have undertaken to extend the commerce of the United States of America to that distant, and to us unexplored, country.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia) November* 13.

With pleasure, we inform our readers, that the Indians, at the late treaty, held at Augusta, have freely, fully, and absolutely relinquished all claim or pretensions to lands late in their possession, this side of and as far as the Oconee.

RICHMOND, *February* 28.

By the London advertiser, of November 13, it appears that much uneasiness has arisen, concerning the dissatisfactory account given of the property taken by the British at St. Eustatius. The immense treasure that was found there, and its being a subject of repeated congratulations, are first spoken of—then proceeds to mention the agents, whose conduct in this affair, as well as their characters in general, are not to tenderly handled—declaring that of property to the amount of three millions (the computed value of the capture) no more than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds had been accounted for; and this, at present, claimed in the courts of doctors commons, subject to the uncertain issue of litigation. That the dignity and credit of the British nation, as well as the honour of its monarch, had not been properly attended to—that the inhabitants of that island surrendered to their clemency and mercy in vain; and, that Tobago, lord Cornwallis, and St. Kitts, might have shared a different fate, the loss of all being attributed to the capture of St. Eustatia.

The ship Commerce, captain Truxton, arrived at Dover in England, the 21st of November last, having had a passage of twenty-three days from Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 26.

The ship Sampson, captain Joseph Greenway, from this port, with tobacco for Amsterdam, struck on the Goodwin Sands on the 16th of November last, and by the violence of the weather, soon beat to pieces: the captain and crew, after suffering extreme hardships during a day and night, on part of the wreck, which was driven into the North Sea, were miraculously and providentially saved (except one of the people) by a French fisherman, who, at the risk of his life, in a mountainous sea, took them on board his boat, and landed them safe at Dunkirk.

Last Sunday, in the afternoon, as a man was coming over Patowmack, from Maryland to this town, with three horses, two of the horses broke in, and were lost. The man with difficulty saved his life.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 11.

On Friday last the Washington continental packet, captain Barney, arrived here from France. Several other vessels have also arrived.

The Massachusetts spy of the 19th ult. says, that by intelligence from Vermont, the disturbances in that quarter have happily subsided, and tranquillity is again restored.

We hear that the ship George and James, captain Linton, which sailed from Philadelphia for London in October last, is cast away on the coast of France and totally lost; and that the Shelburne packet, which left Falmouth with the November mail, bound to New-York, is arrived at Charlestown, adverse weather not permitting her to reach her destined port.

On the 28th ult. the French packet Courier de l'Amerique, captain Turcher, with the mail for l'Orient, and several passengers for Europe and the West-Indies, sailed on their departure from New-York. The next day captain Cooper, in the ship Edward, sailed for London.

Upper Marlborough, March 4, 1784.

THIS present assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed a law for the relief of the legislature, executors of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax for Prince-George's county, wherein we were appointed and fully empowered to receive the books and vouchers of said Thomas Williams, and proceed on with the collection of the residue of the tax for the said county, provided, the said Thomas Williams did not, within twenty days from the passing of the said law, and after receiving notice of the same, render to his securities a sufficient bond of indemnification, to be approved by the commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid: And inasmuch as the said Thomas Williams did not comply with the provision aforesaid, although duly informed, repeatedly called upon, and even indulged therein until the day of his death, neither will his representatives take upon themselves the exoneration of us the securities, by passing a bond of indemnity, therefore the painful and troublesome task of a general retrospect, and final liquidation of every person's account in the county aforesaid, with respect to the payment of state taxes for the three years in which he acted as collector, unavoidably devolves on us—from whence proceeds this public notice—that as there is still due to the treasury upwards of twenty-seven thousand pounds for the three respective years inclusive, the natural presumption is, that *that* sum is still in the hands of the people, for we *know* that inability in some and neglect in others has contributed largely to the procrastination of the payment of taxes, which the expences of a necessary war, happily concluded, could not fail to render burthensome; and we *believe* our predecessor was too honest to withhold the public's money; that his misfortunes proceeded from his lenity and natural benevolence; but however unjustifiable such lenient conduct might be in him, when touching the public's weal, surely, in us, it would be thought doubly culpable, and highly abusive of that confidence which the general assembly of this state has shewn us. To talk or think of indulgence at this time of day would be trifling with the business indeed. Yet at the same time that we are determined to pursue the most rigorous exertions of the law for our own safety, and do justice to the confidence placed in us, we mean not to lose sight of the feelings of humanity, or take the people unapprized, many of whom to this moment owe very large balances; and therefore will forbear all executions, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, until the first day of May next; by which time, a fair state of the accounts shall be made out, and after which time, with those who neglect to pay, an indiscriminate execution will take place; to avoid which, we do most earnestly pray all that's indebted to make payment. The accumulation of fees, which would consequently arise on executions (should we be reduced to so disagreeable an alternative) is no object with us; to finally close the business is our only aim; our little is pledged for the faithful performance of a man, whom it pleased God to take off before he had finished the work; it therefore remains with us to complete; in which, not only our own, but the preservation of a widow and a number of innocent children, depends; excitement sufficient to induce men to do more than pay their just and *necessary* debts. Mr. Walker Chandler, who was conversant with the business in the life time of the collector, has the books in Upper Marlborough, free for the examination of every individual who considers himself interested in the event.

THOMAS HARWOOD 3d,
JOHN SMITH BROOKES,
RINALDO JOHNSON,
ELISHA BERRY.

1

Annapolis, March 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR likely young healthy negro fellows, for cash, tobacco, or crop notes. For particulars enquire of Mr. Abraham Claude, watchmaker, West-street, near the town-gate.

1

Annapolis, March 10, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED in the brig LOVELY LASS, from BARBADOS, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the dock,

A QUANTITY of old rum and Barbados spirit, clay'd sugar, best West-India chocolate, made of the real cocoa nut, and best English mold candles, made for the West-India market.

The above articles will be sold by the hogshead, barrel, and box, or in smaller quantities, at a small profit, for cash or tobacco. 4w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

1

WANTS a PLACE.

A PERSON qualified to act as coachman or groom, who can be well recommended. Enquire at Mr. Mann's.

9X

To be SOLD on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of May next, (if not sooner disposed of by private sale) on the last fair day,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate on the Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing 400 acres more or less, called Resolution, and about the same distance from Marlborough. On the land are a [illegible] house, with three rooms on a floor, a [illegible] kitchen, meat and corn house, with [illegible] it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 1500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kinds of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 40 or 50 acres of very good meadow may be made on the premises, fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance, within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser without interest, upon his giving bond with approved security, provided the money is punctually paid, otherwise he must pay interest from the date.

10 3 OVERTON CARR.

February 24, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Wynn, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to make them known to

JOHN WYNN,
WILLIAM S. WYNN, *executors.*
HEZEKIAH WYNN,

1

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted.

DANIEL FOWLER, *administrator.*

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on the 15th of March next,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis, the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

3X RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, February 25, 1784.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying on Severn river, about five miles (either by land or water) from Annapolis, well known by the name of Worthington's-point, containing about 350 acres, plentifully wooded, about six acres meadow, and a good deal more may be made at a small expence; it abounds with never failing springs of excellent water; remarkable for its healthy situation, and fine prospect of the beautiful river Severn and Chesapeake bay; it is a very noted place for both fishing and fowling, it being a neck of land about two thirds surrounded by water, which make it well calculated for stock; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarter, a good milk house, meat house, barn, stable, and corn house, a large new paled in garden, two apple orchards, &c. The land joins John Hall, Esquire's dwelling plantation; it is in pretty good order. Possession will be given at the time of sale if required.

At the same time the land is sold, there will be for sale (either with or without the land) some valuable negroes, stock of different kinds, with plantation utensils, &c. For further particulars and terms apply to

3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1784.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 29th of March next, at the late dwelling plantation of William Thomas, deceaſed, near Annapolis,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among whom are ſome excellent houſe ſervants; likewiſe a number of horſes and ſheep, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all ſums above twenty pounds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

2 MARY THOMAS, executrix.

February 3, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 23d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day (if not ſold before at private ſale),

THE ſubſcriber's now dwelling plantation, containing 449 acres of land, the ſoil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. At this time there are more than twenty acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing ſtreams, and has wood land ſufficient, with care, to ſupport it, having more than 100 acres now ſtanding in wood. It is convenient to ſix different griſt-mills; not four miles from South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fiſh, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, ſix from Queen-Anne, and twenty-ſeven to Baltimore-town. It is prettily improved, the ſituation both healthy and pleaſant. The dwelling houſe has two rooms below, and three above ſtairs, a good cellar under the whole houſe bricked in, a kitchen, pantry, overſeer's houſe, meat houſe, two quarters, corn houſe, barn, ſtables, and every other convenient out-houſe, with a very excellent garden paled in, all in good repair, the whole being built within theſe 12 years. Alſo, two young orchards; with at leaſt 1200 fine thriving fruit trees, of many different kinds of choice fruit, the whole of which have been planted within theſe nine years, and now generally bear. Poſſeſſion will be given on or before the tenth day of April next. The title is indiſputable. Terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber.

On the ſaid day, on the above premiſes, will be expoſed to public ſale, for caſh or ſhort credit, ſundry cattle and ſheep, houſhold furniture, and plantation utenſils.

All perſons having accounts againſt me, are hereby deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled, and thoſe few who owe me, it is requeſted will pay, or otherways ſettle with

5 THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and adminiſtratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to ſettle and adjuſt all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's eſtate; all thoſe who have claims againſt the ſame, are deſired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the firſt day of May 1784, as on that day the ſaid eſtate will be finally ſettled, and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts and make immediate payment to

10 JOHN CRISALL.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about ſeven miles from Bladenſburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the ſame diſtance from the court-houſe; the ſoil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and ſmall grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to ſupport the plantation, likewiſe a very valuable mill ſeat. The improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houſes, with all other neceſſary out-houſes, good apple and peach orchards. If not ſold at private ſale, it will be expoſed at public vendue, on the twenty-ſecond day of April next. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon applying, or on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of December next.

6 tf SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various ſizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink ſtands and cheſts,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper, and
Pocket books,

Where may alſo be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1784.

To be SOLD on Monday the 8th day of March, at the dwelling houſe of the late Mr. Abraham Simmons, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born ſlaves, conſiſting of women, boys, and girls, ſome horſes, hogs, cattle, and ſheep, plantation utenſils, and ſome houſhold furniture.

PRISCILLA SIMMONS, executrix.

All perſons indebted are deſired to pay.

2

Lower Marlborough academy, December 11, 1783.

THE Lower Marlborough academy having been ſhut up for ſome years paſt, on account of the general diſtreſs occaſioned by the late war, the preſident and truſtees now feel a pleaſure in having it in their power to inform the public on this auſpicious era, that this ſeminary is again filled up, and prepared for the reception of young gentlemen, and that they have provided a tutor, who in their opinion, is not only fully equal to the taſk of governing, but alſo of inſtructing youth in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the moſt uſeful branches of ſcience. The truſtees flatter themſelves that this inſtitution (the uſefulneſs of which has been heretofore experienced) will meet with all due encouragement from the friends of literature, and they aſſure the public in general, that no exertions of theirs ſhall be wanting in the regular diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them by law, to carry into full effect the benevolent intention of the legiſlature in founding the ſeminary over which they preſide.

Signed by order of the board,

4 JAMES PRIESTLY, regiſter.

N. B. Good and convenient board may be now had for twenty pounds currency per annum, and tuition at four guineas a year, one guinea to be paid at the time of entrance, and the reſt quarterly.

THE eſtate of John Bennett, of Dorcheſter county, deceaſed, being indebted more than the perſonal eſtate can pay, the ſubſcriber gives this notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act to empower him to ſell the real eſtate of the ſaid John Bennett, to enable him to make further payments.

3 CHARLES STEUART, adminiſtrator of John Bennett.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind. EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good. EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health. JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

40 WILLIAM LOGAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land, in two parcels, known by the name of Phelps's Luck and Coven's Folly, containing 103 acres, lying on the Head of South-river in Anne-Arundel county, near the Land of Eaſe. The land will be ſhewn by the ſubſcriber any time before the ſale. The improvements are, a good dwelling houſe and corn houſe, and is a tolerable good ſoil for any kind of huſbandry, ſixty or ſeventy acres are under a good fence, with a ſmall meadow on the ſame. The above to be ſold for ready caſh only.

3 BASIL PHELPS.

February 11, 1784.

THIS is to give notice to all thoſe that are indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to come and ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may depend on having ſuits brought againſt them immediately; and all thoſe that have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, as they may be ſettled, by

4 CATHERINE ELLIOTT, adminiſtratrix,
DAVID STEUART, adminiſtrator.

Anne-Arundel county, February 18, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers give this notice to all perſons indebted to Meſſrs. James Dick and Stewart, for dealings at their ſtore in Annapolis, alſo all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of the late James Dick, of London-town, in this county, deceaſed, that we will attend at the houſe the ſtore was formerly kept in, every Tueſday and Friday, and at London-town the remainder of the week, until the firſt day of May next, to receive and ſettle the accounts due to the above; thoſe who have it not in their power at preſent to pay muſt renew their bonds, and ſettle their open accounts by bond or note. We hope this will be duly attended to as it will be the means of preventing the proſecution of meaſures diſagreeable to them, but muſt take place unleſs payments are made, or ſatisfaction given.

4 MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } executors of James Dick.

Charles county, February 18, 1784.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the ſale of negroes I advertiſed in this paper to have been on the 20th of laſt month, this is to give notice that the ſame negroes will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, at my houſe, on Monday the 22d of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unleſs they ſhould be diſpoſed of privately before that time, in which caſe this advertiſement will be diſcontinued, otherwiſe continued until the day of ſale. Caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco, will be received in payment, and one or two years credit given to thoſe whom it may not ſuit to pay ready money, on giving bonds on intereſt with ſecurity.

3 X GEORGE LEE.

Annapolis, February 23, 1784.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Edward Knowles, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payments, that the demands againſt ſaid eſtate may thereby be the ſooner complied with.

3X MILCAH KNOWLES, adminiſtratrix,
THOMAS ORRICK, adminiſtrator.

Warburton, February 8, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will preferred to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying that a law may paſs to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenſburg, Prince-George's county. 3

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of this ſtate at their next ſeſſion, for a reſtoration of my confiſcated property, or a compenſation therefor.

5 EBENEZER MACKIE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. Allen Bowie, ſenior, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have claims are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.* 24

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Paſſed laſt Seſſion, may be had at the Printing Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.